

Peninsula Enterprise.

ACCOMAC COURT-HOUSE, VA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1885.

Entered at the Postoffice at Accomac, C. H., Va., as second-class matter.

No question of more importance could perhaps engage the attention of our next Legislature than that of roads. The public highways are in a state of such general decay, that it is not only a question of convenience, but of necessity, to have them repaired. The matter of race supremacy is forever settled. Bossism is dead and the corruption incident thereto is numbered among the things that were. The government of the people is in the hands of those who are so identified with every interest of Virginia, that it will not only be their duty, but their pleasure to see that her affairs are fairly and justly administered. Peace and prosperity reigns throughout her borders. The happy era has at length arrived in our history, when freed from party strifes, debt complications or other disturbing elements, we can look forward and legislate for the development of our material prosperity. Could any one thing contribute more to that end than good roads? Considered purely as a question of convenience and economy, among ourselves, in the time and labor saved by good roads, can its advantages be too highly estimated? That however is the least of the blessings to accrue therefrom. The mineral resources of Virginia need to be developed, her agricultural pursuits need encouragement and stimulation, a market is wanted for our surplus lands, the manufactures in our midst should be extended and others established, and capital and labor from abroad is required to do it. But inducements must be offered to those who would invest their capital. A visitor will naturally be first impressed by the roads. If the avenues leading to her undeveloped wealth are unimproved, emigrants when they come among us will judge the people by the condition of their highways and cast their fortunes in other States. It is a fact which cannot be disputed that strangers have been repelled against Virginia because the roads were so bad as good as elsewhere and it is our duty when they come again to make the way more inviting to them. This, then is one of the most important subjects that can engage the attention of our legislature and it should not adjourn until steps have been taken to remedy the evils of bad roads.

A war is now being waged in Europe between Serbia and Bulgaria. The King of the former in pursuance of his declaration of war crossed the Bulgarian frontier on Saturday. Several engagements have already taken place and resulted each time in the defeat of the Bulgarians. The causes assigned for the war by the invaders are that the Bulgarians had arbitrarily attacked a position in the Serbian territory, fears of the balance of power in the Balkans being disturbed to the exclusive advantage of Bulgaria, encouragement by Bulgaria of Serbian rebels condemned for high treason and ill treatment of Serbian emigrants in Bulgaria. The war is between two insignificant powers and is likely to be of brief duration, unless Serbian successes should lead to the occupation of Bulgaria by Russian troops, in which event it is said "it would be the signal for a swarming of Austrian 'white coats' in Serbia and Roumelia and for the bloodiest struggle Europe has had for many a day."

The third annual convention of the National Cattle Growers' Association met in Chicago on the 17th inst. The Hon. Norman J. Colman, United States commissioner of agriculture, made an address on the cattle industry. The value of the cattle in the United States he said was \$1,200,000,000, and would make a column twelve deep across the continent from New York to San Francisco and back again to Boston. The annual product of these cattle exceeds in value four times the yearly earnings of all the railroads of the country. The great danger, which threatens this source of food is contagious disease.

A great fire at Galveston, Texas, which started at 1.40 Friday morning 13th inst., in a foundry and carpentering shop, raged fiercely until 9.30 A. M., burning over a district including 52 blocks, 7 of which were not swept entirely clean. The loss on the houses burned is estimated at \$1,500,000, and the insurance at from \$600,000 to \$800,000.

Ex Senator Wm. Sharon died at his home in San Francisco on the 13th inst.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Three will be only four colored men in the next General Assembly, as follows: D. M. Norton, a hold-over Senator; and Harris of Dinwiddie, Bolling of Cumberland and Buckingham, and Jordan of Petersburg, in the House.

A darkey in Prince Edward county ascribes Gen. Lee's election to the fact that he carried charms. He says he "seed 'em." When asked what the charms were, he said, the left hind foot of a graveyard rabbit, a vial of stump water and a coon bone tooth pick.

Governor-elect Lee and Major Courtland H. Smith have been invited to meet Governor Hill, of New York, at a dinner to be given at the Union Club. The invitation has been accepted, and the Governors will meet the last week in this month or first week in December.

Hon. Samuel S. Weisiger, for the past sixteen years Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, died at Petersburg last Monday after an illness of about six weeks. He was appointed Judge by the military authorities in 1869 on the death of Judge Chambers, and made a faithful, conscientious Judge.

The Association of the Army of Northern Virginia at its last annual meeting made Mrs. T. J. Jackson and her daughter, Mrs. J. E. B. Stuart and her daughter, and Misses Mildred and Mary Lee, daughters of Gen. R. E. Lee, honorary members of the association, and instructed the secretary to send certificates and a badge of the association to each.

The record in the case of *Cluvenius vs. The Commonwealth* is now in the hands of the printer, who is making good progress with it, but it will not be needed before January 1st. When it is finished, one copy will go into the hands of Attorney-General Ayres, and he will have to make a study of the case before he will be ready to go into the Supreme Court and argue it. So a decision need not be looked for much before March.

In the United States District Court Friday of last week the grand jury indicted the officers of the bankrupt Exchange National Bank, as follows: John B. Whitehead and George M. Bain, the president and cashier, for misapplying the funds of the bank; Thomas A. Bain, James G. Bain and R. T. K. Bain, directors, on the same charge; Geo. M. Bain, cashier, perjury, six indictments; James H. Toomer, assistant cashier, perjury, six indictments; Geo. M. Bain, Jr., R. T. K. Bain, Orlando Windsor and C. E. Jenkins, directors, false entry; Geo. M. Bain, Jr., Jno. B. Whitehead, Orlando Windsor and C. E. Jenkins, false entry, five indictments.

In a letter received here today by the Democratic city committee, Governor-elect Fitzhugh Lee says he desires to be inaugurated with as little ceremony and as unostentatiously as possible. In deference to this wish, the inauguration of Gen. Lee will consist only of the usual ceremony of taking the oath of office, and the desire of the many of the administration, that his installation into the executive mansion on January 1 should be made an eventful affair. Indeed, a programme had already been mapped out for formal inauguration ceremonies, which were to close with a ball at night. It is probable that this latter part of the programme will still be carried out.

The Murderer of a Little School Girl Lynched.

Alice, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Charles D. Powell, a well-to-do farmer in Princess Anne county, Va., residing about two miles from Kempsville, went to school at that place as usual Friday morning of last week. She did not return, and a party was organized to make a thorough search for her. At about 11 p. m. the body of the girl was found in a thicket about twenty yards from the road, with her throat cut from ear to ear.

Noah Cherry, a negro, who had had a difficulty with a son of Mr. Powell a few days before war was suspected as the murderer, and the suspicions against him was confirmed, when he was arrested by finding in his possession, three of the school books and a sponge of the murdered girl. On Saturday night he was taken from jail and lynched. Being told that he must die, he confessed the murder and said that revenge was his motive. He said that the deed was committed with an axe, being one of those which had been seen by the searching party on the premises of his grandmother. He described how he waited in the road for Alice, who was on the opposite side of the road, coming towards him, singing "Sweet Bye and Bye." She evidently tried to avoid him, he said, and when he attacked her she made no outcry and did not scream, but that when he dragged her into the path she said, "Oh Lord, have mercy on my soul." That he carried her into the pine thicket, where he killed her with the axe, and that afterwards, hearing some one coming down the road, he took hold of her feet and dragged her further into the thicket. When asked why he did not break his revenge on Mr. Powell, he replied that the latter was too strong for him. He also confessed other crimes which he had committed, one of which was the robbery of Mr. Gornter's store, about half a mile from where the murder was committed.

Coupons for Taxes.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 13.—There is now considerable activity displayed by counsel for the foreign holders of Virginia bonds in endeavoring to get taxpayers to use coupons in the payment of their taxes. Mr. W. L. Royall, who is the leading counsel for the bondholders, today said that a case is now before the United States Supreme Court involving the question of whether the federal courts have

jurisdiction in cases in which the amount involved is less than \$500. "If decided in our favor," said Mr. Royall, "we will have the decks clear for action." When the decisions were rendered by the Supreme Court in the Virginia debt cases last spring, said Mr. Royall, most of the state taxes had been paid. The taxes of this year will be due December 1, and Mr. Royall seems to feel confident that many of the taxpayers will tender coupons in payment of these demands. The Legislature elected at the recent election is of course pledged to carry out the Riddleberger bill.—Baltimore Sun.

The Hanging of Riel.

Notwithstanding all the efforts made in his behalf, Louis Riel, the leader of the Indians and half-breeds in the recent insurrection in the Northwestern Territory, was hanged on last Friday, a number of his companions having been already sentenced to imprisonment and four—Big Bear, Man Without Blood, Bad Arrows and Miserable Man—are now awaiting the execution of the sentence of death passed upon them. Dumont, Riel's lieutenant, made his escape into the United States and thus avoided the fate which has befallen Riel. The trouble leading to the capture of Riel grew out of the passage by the British Parliament in 1868 of what is known as the Rupert Land act, under the provisions of which the Hudson Bay Company sold to the Dominion of Canada the Northwest Territory. When the government surveyors went in 1869 to set the country off into square blocks, it was found that they ignored the landmarks of the Indians and half-breed settlers, who had laid off their farms each with a river frontage. Riel then at the head of the half-breeds stopped the surveyors in their work, took possession of Fort Gary, now Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, and issued a bill of rights, demanding the right to elect executive and judicial officers and a Legislature which should pass upon the acts of Parliament affecting the Northwest. A counter revolution by loyalists, headed by an English Canadian named Scott, was suppressed by Riel, who ordered Scott to be shot. In the spring of 1870, Colonel, now Lord Wolsey, at the head of 1,000 troops, marched to Fort Gary and dispersed the insurgents. Riel and many of his men taking refuge in Montana. Riel was by an act of the Dominion Parliament declared banished for five years, after which he returned to Manitoba, was elected to the Dominion Parliament, but never took his seat but once, fear of being mobbed causing him to quit Ottawa. The government had in the meantime given each of the half-breeds in Manitoba 240 acres of land, but this is only a small portion of the Northwest Territory and the Indians and half-breeds outside of Manitoba claimed that they had been unfairly dealt with. Out of this situation grew the second insurrection, which began in March last and ended with the capture of Riel and his followers in May. It was of a more determined character than the Red river insurrection fifteen years before. It was also more dangerous in its possible consequences, as Riel was supported in it by several of the Indian tribes, and if the other tribes had given their active aid it might have lighted a flame in the Northwest that the Canadian government would have found it difficult to subdue. As it was, the insurgents, before the arrival of troops under Gen. Chamberlain, had perpetrated many excesses.—Baltimore Sun.

The Baptist Association.

The Association was called to order in the city of Richmond, on the 11th inst., by Hon. H. R. Pollard. A partial report of its proceedings is given below:

The report of the Education Board showed that the Board has raised \$7,900 during the year and that the Board is helping fifty young men who are studying for the ministry.

The report on General Education congratulates the Association on the generally good condition of the male and female colleges and private schools under the control of the denomination in the State. The report notices and commends Hollins Institute, Richmond Female Institute, Roanoke College (at Danville), Southwest Female Institute (at Glade Spring), Culpeper Institute, Brimington Female Institute and Home School (King and Queen county), Chester Female Institute, and Albemarle Female Institute, all of which contain 750 pupils.

Mention was made of a number of male academies. The report urges very earnestly the necessity of more secondary schools for our boys. The report next notices Richmond College and speaks of its standard of scholarship and many advantages.

From the sixty-second annual report on the State Mission Board, read by Mr. H. K. Ellyson, corresponding secretary, it appeared that last year 53 missionaries were employed in Virginia who occupied 189 stations, preached 4,382 sermons; baptized 657 converts; aided in meetings in which 1,281 others professed faith in Christ; made 8,125 visits to families for religious conversation and prayer; organized 22 Sunday schools and two churches; completed 6 houses of worship and are engaged in building 12 others, and sustained 100 Sunday schools at their stations. The resources for the year were \$9,471, which paid all the missionaries to October 31, 1885.

It was stated that \$11,500 would be needed the coming year to meet present urgent demands, and that a much larger sum could be judiciously expended. The report closes with an earnest appeal for larger liberality in behalf of State evangelization.

In the report on home missions it was stated that the Board has

spent more money in Virginia in the last seventeen months than in any corresponding period for five years. It had under appointment for varying terms of service, 185 missionaries against 144 the year before of these 81 were in Texas, 34 in Florida, 21 in Arkansas, 21 in the Indian Territory, the remainder being in Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Missouri, Kentucky, Alabama and Virginia.

These 185 missionaries supplied 426 churches and stations, and reported 2,931 baptisms and a total addition to the churches of 4,664. At present the Board has 200 missionaries. During the past six or seven months they report over 2,000 conversions and additions of 1,000 more.

The total receipts from all sources for the year ending May 1, 1885 were \$67,247; from Virginia, \$3,940.95.

The report further states that the wants of the Board for the ensuing year are greater than before. It is pledged for \$15,000 for church building and \$60,000 for support of its missionaries, so that at least \$100,000 will be needed to carry on its work successfully, and of this sum Virginia is asked to give \$8,000.

A resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted by Rev. Dr. John Pollard endorsing the action of the political parties of the State in the matter of local option and prohibition.

The body decided to meet next year on Thursday evening, November 11, at the First Baptist church in Seaboard.

Methodist Conference.

The Virginia Conference met in its one hundred and third annual session at Petersburg on the 11th inst., and adjourned on 17th inst. The following matters of special interest are gleaned from its proceedings:

The statistics of the conference were given as follows: Local members, 134; white members, 63,998; colored members, 71. Total members, 64,068. Adult baptisms, 2,979; infant baptisms, 1,433; Sunday schools, 909; officers and teachers, 7,741; scholars, 46,969.

The report of the Rev. F. M. Edwards, chairman of the Sunday school board, shows continued prosperity. There is an increase of 428 teachers and 2,300 scholars. The aggregate number of scholars and teachers now in the Sunday schools is 48,421. During the year the conversions from the Sunday school have been 2,361, an especially gratifying fact to the board.

A. G. Brown asked the conference to grant its permission to an increased assessment of \$10,000 for the benefit of the superannuated preachers, widows and orphans. This was granted by conference. The assessment last year was \$8,000, and this did not meet the demands upon the board.

Rev. A. G. Brown, chairman of the finance committee, reported that the aggregate amount of money raised in the Virginia conference for all church purposes during the conference year 1884-1885 was \$339,994.78. The average contribution per church member was \$5.39. The total amount was distributed as follows: Ministerial support, \$146,618.49; conference collection, \$6,916.02; bi-monthly fund, \$1,549.94; educational fund, \$2,660.73; church extension, \$3,070.86; domestic missions, \$6,841.44; foreign missions, \$11,117.21; Woman's Mission Society, \$2,131.96; Rosebud Mission Society, \$4,127.27; building and repairing churches, \$66,280.83; Bible Society of Virginia, \$144.27; all other objects, \$61,561.30. Total, \$339,994.78.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we regard it as religiously important to have our membership entirely free from all complicity with the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Resolved, That we urge fidelity to disciplinary teaching, and regard it highly necessary to have uniformity of administration throughout the conference on a matter so vital.

Resolved, That we look with confidence to Virginia law-makers for a fulfillment of pledges so plainly given to the people in published platforms.

The report of the Committee on Education recommended to the patronage of the people of several colleges which are in charge of Methodists and a-keed that the sum of \$3,500 be assessed for the educational purposes, which is the same as last year. The resolutions asked for were adopted and the report received.

It was proposed that each preacher pledge himself to send up by February 1st one fourth of his average collection for foreign missions and the resolution was adopted.

The following clerical delegates were elected to the quadrennial conference: Dr. J. E. Edwards, R. N. Sled, J. D. Blackwell, P. A. Peterson, Paul Whitehead, Dr. W. Bennett and J. J. Lafferty. L. S. Reed and A. G. Brown were elected alternates.

The conference took a vote as to whether the name of the church should be changed by the dropping of the word "South." Only one of the members, and he a minister, voted in favor of the change. One thousand dollars was appropriated to the support of the Paine Colored Institute.

Norfolk was chosen as the next place of meeting of the Conference.

The Chinese merchants of New York have forwarded a letter to President Cleveland expressing gratitude for his righteous course, his courage and love of justice in the recent proclamation against the anti-Chinese agitators on the Pacific coast. The merchants assure the President that their countrymen endeavor to be good, peace loving, honest and law-abiding citizens, and that his course will increase their veneration for him and their obedience to the laws.

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THE GREAT
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No drummers employed.

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T. H. Nottingham, Northampton, Virginia.
Shipping Letter, M

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References—Marine Bank, Norfolk, Va.; Irving National Bank, N. Y.; Judge L. R. Watts, E. A. Hatton, Cashier Bank, Portsmouth, Va.; J. L. Dalby, J. T. Nottingham, Northampton Co. Va.; Dr. John E. Mapp, B. W. Mears, Accomac Co. Va.

Personal Property for Sale.

The undersigned will offer for sale on Saturday, November 28th, 1885, at Belle Haven, the following personal property:

1. One very fine Murrell 4 yrs. old. 2. Two very fine mules.
3. Three first-class farm horses.
4. Cattle and hogs.
5. Farming implements, etc.

And now offers for sale at private contract for purpose of division, 4 houses, 3 carriages, harness, etc., of Jacob & Bro.

The sale will in no way interfere with the lively business of the undersigned.

Geo. W. JACOB
Belle Haven, Va.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

On and after August 18th, the weekly packets of the undersigned will sail regularly from Oceanhook Neck for Norfolk as follows: Schooner T. J. Jackson, on Wednesday, schooner Palestine, on Saturday. Freight will be received on them early every Tuesday and Friday at Ruel's wharf, and early every Wednesday and Saturday at the lower wharves, leaving Sturges' wharf for Norfolk at 11 o'clock, sharp.

Barrels will be furnished in exchange at cost.

The safe delivery of every barrel of produce is guaranteed by me, the dangers of the sea excepted.

Sort your potatoes well, fill your barrels full, and don't let the hot sun burn them at the time of digging them, ship them by my vessels according to my instructions, and I will guarantee satisfaction or as good returns as shipped by any other route.

I will always be ready to buy at the wharf for cash or goods, and will pay the highest prices for good stock. Patronize your home friends.

Respectfully, etc.,
W. J. RUE,
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and we are now prepared for the fall and winter trade.
We have the newest styles and most popular shades of woolen dress goods ranging in price from 10 cents to \$1.25.
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Special attention is invited to our Furniture Department at the old stand immediately opposite the new store, occupying four rooms filled with furniture of all kinds at city prices or less. We furnish a good style marble top chamber suit, eight pieces without finish for \$30, and others in proportion. In fact we are headquarters for almost everything in dry goods, carpets and furniture. Believing that it is best for all parties we shall adhere to the one-price system and give the best value possible for the price asked, so that customers may deal with confidence in person or by order. Thanking our patrons for past favors a cordial invitation is extended to them to visit us this season, and we trust to the many others who will find their way to the emporium and bring away samples they may have from other houses for comparison so as to test the truth of our state-ments. In addition to the inducements offered by us, Pocomoke offers many others in her excellent millinery, shoe, clothing, drug, stove and hardware stores, fashionable dress makers, tailors, photographers, &c.

Very respectfully,
W. S. DICKINSON & SON,
Pocomoke, Md.

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Represented by Thomas B. Gillespie, with whom money is deposited to cash all the checks of the firm

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WILD FOWL AND ALL KINDS COUNTRY PRODUCE.
No. 63 W. PRATT ST., BALTIMORE.
Shipping Letter, "F."

VALUABLE SCHOONERS FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
The schooners NEPTUNE and GEO. P. KEAGLE will be sold on Saturday, November 14th, next, at 11 o'clock a.m. on the wharf at Onancock, Accomac county, Va., at public auction by the undersigned.

1.—The schooner NEPTUNE, 44.90 tons, net 42.66 tons, belonging to the estates of John M. Fosque and John T. Rogers.

2.—The schooner GEO. P. KEAGLE, 44.90 tons, net 42.66 tons, belonging to the estate of John M. Fosque and to Benjamin F. Crockett.

Along with these schooners will be sold their anchors, cables and boats.

They are in excellent condition, fast sailers and every way first-class, and are well known to persons trading on the Chesapeake bay to require any special recommendation.

Terms of Sale.

Five per centum of the purchase money will be required in cash, and as much more will be received as the purchasers may desire to pay so much as is not paid in cash will be divided into two equal installments made payable in four and ten months, bearing interest from the day of sale. The purchasers will be required to give bond with satisfactory personal security for each of the deferred installments, and the schooners will be delivered as soon as the terms of sale are complied with. Both of these schooners are engaged in the potato trade and can be seen on their regular trips either in Baltimore or at Onancock.

Ben. T. Gunter and John J. Gunter, administrators of John M. Fosque, Wm. F. Rogers, administrator of John T. Rogers, Benjamin F. Crockett.

Oct. 15th, 1885.

TESTIMONIALS.

The undersigned have seen the potato digger work and take pleasure in testifying to its merits. It does its work very quickly and satisfactorily and in our opinion potato growers cannot afford to do without it. To buy it is to be convinced of its merits. Respectfully,
J. E. Mapp, F. T. Stockley, J. O. Downing, A. W. Mears, L. J. Hyslop, A. J. Mears, B. B. Mears, Jas. R. Bull, J. W. Core, Chas. K. Taylor.

LOT FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

The undersigned will sell at public auction on the premises, on Saturday, October 17th, 1885, that certain lot situated at Mappsville, Accomac county, Va., belonging to Edward S. Johnson and R. T. Dawson & Co., and at present occupied by Wm. D. Lewis. The lot contains about 1 1/2 of an acre, and is improved with a two-story house and out buildings. House is now used as a bar room. It has four rooms. The lot is situated on a corner in the village named, and the house is well suited for use as a store. Terms reasonable, and will be made known on day of sale. Sale at 2.30 p. m., and will be made promptly at that hour.
EDWARD S. JOHNSON
THOS. C. WALSTON
Attorney for R. T. Dawson & Co.
Sept. 18th, 1885.

Goods at Cost!

We have determined to sell our stock of
Merchandise, (Groceries, Drugs, and a few staple articles excepted),
At Cost for Cash or Produce.

If you wish to save money now is your time, we mean business. Try us. All who owe us will please come forward and settle at their earliest convenience. We must close our books.
G. W. OLDHAM & CO.
TEMPERANCEVILLE, VA.